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# OAKBANK HOMESTEAD COMPLEX



Oakbank Homestead  
Complex

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## Location

157 OAKBANK LANE, HEYWOOD, GLENELG SHIRE

## Municipality

GLENELG SHIRE

## Level of significance

Recommended for Heritage Overlay

## Heritage Listing

Glenelg Shire

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## Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

What is Significant?

Oakbank Homestead, one of the oldest and most complete homestead complexes in the further Western District, is located 5.5kms due north of Heywood on the southern side of Mount Eckersley. The construction of the old bluestone homestead was commenced in the 1840s by Donald Cameron (1810-1879) Scottish pastoralist, wealthy landowner and early district settler. Two wings, long used as outbuildings and offices, date from this earliest time and demonstrate a vernacular style using local bluestone. Their form and detailing are intriguingly similar to the nearby Native Police Barracks, now ruinous, which date from the same time and the slightly later Customs House at Portland. The next wing, which began the main part of the present homestead, dates from the mid-1850s. It was extended in the 1880s continuing the same conventional plan form but with the richer decoration typical of the time. There is a cast iron verandah around the whole of this section of the homestead. The homestead is set within an extensive mature compartmentalized garden. Beyond the immediate homestead environs, the outbuildings include shearers' quarters, shearing shed, slaughterhouse, butcher's shop, smoke

house for bacon and hams, traction engine shed, stables and harness room. There is also a tiny 'Travellers' House,' built to provide shelter for swagmen and to supply food in return for work. The whole homestead complex, including the garden and outbuildings, are said to be substantially intact and in good condition.

How is it Significant?

Oakbank Homestead, Oakbank Lane, Heywood is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it Significant?

Oakbank Homestead, Oakbank Lane, Heywood is of historical significance for its associations with Donald and Eleanor Cameron, important early pastoralists; and with a series of owners culminating in the very long ownership of the Quayle family. It is of architectural significance for its sequence of development in at least four main stages, producing a substantial but conservatively conventional homestead complex.

Heritage Study/Consultant	Glenelg - Glenelg Shire Heritage Study Part One, Carlotta Kellaway, David Rhodes Mandy Jean, 2002; Glenelg - Glenelg Heritage Study Stage Two (a), Heritage Matters, 2006;
Construction dates	1840,
Hermes Number	52513
Property Number	

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## Usage/Former Usage

Residential and pastoral

## Physical Description 1

The Oakbank Homestead Complex is comprised of the main dwelling, which was built in at least three stages, various associated outbuildings and works such as wells, gates and fences, an extensive garden, rows of trees defining the house garden and rear paddock, other outbuildings beyond the house garden and the main drive from the house which is partly tree-lined and which terminates at Oakbank Lane. It is not known if the labourers' huts described in 1855 survive.

The parts of the homestead include: the original bluestone kitchen wing, built in the 1840s and a bluestone residential wing, said to be built soon after; a new residential wing built in 1864; and an extension to this wing built in 1886. The original wings, built on sloping ground, are three storeys including a cellar and an attic. The windows are twelve-paned double hung sashes or four-paned windows in the attic floor. Their slate roofs are gabled with skylights into the attic rooms. These are very similar in form, planning and materials to the nearby ruins of the Native Police Barracks, built in 1846 and to the Portland Customs House built slightly later in 1848. However, no direct connection has been made between the buildings. The angled arrangement of these wings created a courtyard which still serves the homestead. Verandahs opening onto the courtyard may be later than the 1840s.

The 1864 wing is also built of stone. It has a double hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves. It contains three rooms on both sides of a wide central hall. The hall is now divided by grand vestibule doors with side lights and segmental arched fan lights. It appears to have been surrounded by a cast iron verandah on three sides. In 1886 this wing was extended by the addition of two rooms which, while decorated in the high style of the period, were still sympathetic to the second wing's scale and form. The verandah appears to have been replicated to surround the extension. The interiors of the front wings retain their rich plaster decoration but none of the wallpaper or earlier painting schemes appears to have survived.

The gate posts to the front garden are rock-faced bluestone with dressed capping stones. The gates, two single

gates and a pair of gates, are traditional double palisade timber construction with diagonal bracing in the bottom panels.

## **Physical Conditions**

Not inspected but said to be in very good condition.

## **Historical Australian Themes**

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

3.5 Developing primary production

3.5.1 Grazing stock

3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

5 Working

5.8 Working on the land

*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*